

## LONDON REPORTS GERMAN LOSS OF 500,000 IN WARSAW DRIVE

from a sore throat, the District Attorney failed to dwell on the Benham case. He went more elaborately into other lines of argument.

Something apparently occurred last night to bring to his understanding knowledge that the decision of Justice Hooker in the Benham case might have a most important bearing on the outcome of the Becker motion. The supplemental brief filed by the District Attorney may call for a supplemental brief from the other side and further delay matters.

## JUDGE MAY GIVE DECISION THIS AFTERNOON.

However, Justice Ford is believed to be of the opinion that he will be able to hand down a decision late this afternoon or to-night. The idea, gathered from his actions yesterday, that he might summon Becker and other witnesses was dispelled to-day. It is now understood that the court has decided to adhere to his determination expressed in court on Monday to take the affidavits in the case "at their face value" and refrain from calling the makers of those affidavits to give oral testimony.

Justice Ford is annoyed that the publication of a despatch from Albany stating that Gov. Whitman was informed last night by telephone from New York by a man familiar with the case that the decision was to be in Becker's favor. As a result of fact, Justice Ford has intimated to no one what his decision will be, because he had made up his mind when he came down to his chambers at 9 o'clock this morning to tackle the case again.

He had worked over it until 3.30 o'clock. On his arrival in his chambers to-day he threw off coat and collar, opened his shirt at the neck and waded into the mountain of papers on his desk. He paused in his consideration of the Becker case only long enough to go into court and discharge of the regular motions on his calendar.

## NEW BRIEF MAY AID COURT IN DECISION.

It may be that the supplemental brief of the District Attorney will aid the Court in coming to a speedy decision. At any rate the prospect that Becker's fate will not be known until to-morrow or even later and that Gov. Whitman might be asked to grant a reprieve does not appear to be as strong as it was yesterday. Justice Ford, through his secretary, made public to-day the text of several of a great number of telegrams and letters he has received since the motion for a new trial for Becker was brought before him. The Court considers these attempts to influence his judgment insulting and preposterous.

Jack McAuliffe, ex-champion pugilist, was the first offender. McAuliffe believes Becker innocent and has made an affidavit which, however, counsel for Becker did not use. From Bangor, Maine, where the genial Jack is spending the summer, he sent this wire:

"Have a heart, Judge, have a heart."

## URGE JUDGE TO GIVE BECKER A CHANCE.

From D. Benjamin Bowie of Cleveland, Ohio, a message was received saying:

"In your merciful goodness be just. Think of Whitman and his aspirations."

From Dr. William George Butler of the State Normal School at Williams-

port, Pa., a letter was received which read:

"I plead with you to grant Mr. Becker a new trial. No man ought to suffer on evidence from the source from which the Becker evidence came. Personally I believe he is not guilty."

On a Y. M. C. A. letterhead a letter was received enclosing a newspaper clipping dealing with an interview with Jack Rose, which read as follows:

"Where will you be next Wednesday, the day of the execution, Jack?" "I'll be suffering the tortures of the damned," replied Rose.

"Where?" he replied.

"I believe," proceeds the writer of the letter, "this proclaims the innocence of Becker and the guilt of Rose. Why should an innocent man suffer the tortures of the damned during the electrocution of the man he is chief witness against?"

From No. 10 South Arlington Avenue, Orange, N. J., a letter was received signed "William Whitehouse Cortes," in which there is quoted the scriptural injunction "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

J. W. Fowler, who says he is "only a poor, humble workman" and that he is a Christian and a Catholic, writes to know why those who are opposed to Becker do not go after a certain other public official whom he names, and who, he says, is charged with practically the same offense as Becker. The communication closes with the words, "God bless you!"

John Broad of No. 3 Oak street, Hartford, Conn., offers to be of any assistance he can to either Mr. Cockran or District Attorney Perkins in the matter of demonstrating Becker's innocence.

A letter was received from sympathizers, apparently of the gunmen, urging Becker's execution.

## CLERGYMAN WRITES LETTER TO JUSTICE FORD.

A prominent Brooklyn clergyman whose name is withheld sent to Justice Ford a letter in which he sets forth that he knew Becker's family and knew Becker personally and officiated at the funeral of Becker's sister.

"As to the guilt of Becker," he says, "I do not doubt that he is guilty of grafting, and he may have had a hand in the plan to kidnap Rosenthal and get him away so that he could not equal, but I have every reason to believe that the murder of Rosenthal was much on the lines indicated by Becker in his statement."

The clergyman claims to have information bearing upon the subject from a man who knew Becker.

Becker's friends believe if he escapes the chair Friday morning he will begin a fight equalled for persistence only by the Albert Patrick case.

"If the Court will listen to my story from my own lips," Becker is quoted as having said in Sing Sing yesterday, "I feel sure he will believe it. What I have to say will go far more toward convincing Justice Ford than any affidavit or groups of affidavits would."

If Becker has to go to the chair Friday, however, it is understood he will leave a long statement vouching his innocence, and in addition will make a speech from the chair.

## BECKER REPAIRING "LAST STATEMENT"

Becker is confident that the proceedings before Justice Ford have opened possibilities of appeal, even if the motion for a new trial should be denied.

There is no more cheerful man in the Sing Sing death house than Becker. While preparations are going on slowly for his electrocution he is hard at work on his papers in expectation of a long delay, a new trial and eventual freedom.

In his "last word to the public," to be given out if he dies, Becker will tell the story of his life from early boyhood, through his police career, up to his arrest. He does not intend to refer to graft, nor will he attempt to involve any other persons in the gambling situation or its relationship to the Police Department. He will deny there was any money other than the one already given in making the name of "Big Tim" Sullivan public now.

## LONDON REPORTS GERMAN LOSS OF 500,000 TROOPS

Claim Is Made That Sweep Is Halted on Entire Line.

LONDON, July 28.—Though the Germans now hold a great line from the Gulf of Riga sweeping southwestward around Warsaw, thence encircling the city and stretching away to the Galician frontier, near Sokal. It is estimated they have lost 500,000 men, perhaps more. In this, the most ambitious movement of the war, and the Russian front is not yet broken.

On the Narow River, north of the Polish capital, the Russians have made a stubborn show of resistance, holding Field Marshal von Hindenburg for the time being in check, while to the south the combined Austro-German forces are galling the Lublin-Chelm railway, have been for days on the threshold of success without being able actually to achieve their goal.

Fighting on this latter front has been renewed with great intensity and the Teutons claim to have improved their position on the extreme right, which is resting on the Bug River. Immediately west of Warsaw comparative quiet prevails and it is along the Lublin-Chelm sector or in the Narow River region that is believed a crisis will be reached.

## DAY OF PRAYER SET FOR GERMAN CHURCHES

Fund to Be Collected Next Sunday for Widows and Orphans—Message From Pope.

BERLIN, July 28 (by wireless to Sayville).—The Protestant Church Board in Germany has decided that next Sunday shall be observed by divine services invoking aid for the national cause.

The funds to be collected on this day are to be devoted to the succor of widows and orphans. This announcement was made to-day by the Overseas News Agency.

This agency also states that Bishop Korum, of Treves, has received an autograph letter from Pope Benedict thanking him for the Peter's Pence contribution. The Pontiff adds that he deeply regrets this bitter and prolonged war which has robbed the Holy Father of the possibility of maintaining personal relations with his best friends. The Pope closes his communique by sending the Apostolic blessing to the Bishop of the Clergy and their nation, which, like all others in these hard times, is depressed by the prolonged and deep-rooted sorrow of the war.

## TAKES 110 AEROPLANES FOR BRITISH ARMY

Arabic, Sailing To-Day, Also Carries 31 Americans Among Her 204 Passengers.

There were 110 aeroplanes in the cargo of the White Star steamship Arabic when she sailed for Liverpool this afternoon. Her departure was delayed by the late arrival of some of the air machines and a number of automobile trucks. The Arabic carried 204 passengers—thirty-one Americans—and 15,000 tons of freight.

Among the passengers were twenty-five skilled mechanics who have been foremen in munitions plants here. They are to help speed up the British ammunition workers. Miss Elizabeth Margaret Thompson, a trained nurse, sailed on the way to the Dardanelles. Her fiancé, Roger Knox, is fighting with the British forces there and she said she had dreamed recently that he was wounded. Anyway, she said, if the dream were wrong, there would be plenty of other nursing to do.

## COP TOLD NOT TO ACT LIKE "MOVIE" HERO

"Oh, you needn't act and strut like a moving picture hero in this court," said Magistrate Folwell in the Gates Avenue Court to-day to Policeman Frank P. Gleason. Gleason was telling and "acting out" how brave he was when Richard Vanderheit of No. 227 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, had threatened to beat him at Ralph Avenue and Sumpter Street late last night. The prisoner is a giant well over six feet and weighing 230 pounds. Gleason showed a black-jack which he said he took from Vanderheit. "That's a lie; I never carried a black-jack," cried Vanderheit. "The cop puts his own black-jack in evidence and calls it mine. I've come down from Ring Sing lately, where I did nine years for highway robbery, and this man is trying to hound me because I live in his precinct. I never threatened him, and when he started for me I ran."

Gleason admitted that this was true. The magistrate held Vanderheit in \$1,000 bail for examination Friday.

## ONE YEAR of the GREAT WAR

How a French General Scored One of the Biggest Victories of the War—British Forced to Hire a Business Manager—Germans Introduced New Methods of Warfare.

## FRENCH BLOCKED WAY TO SEA AND SAVED ALLIES.

By William Philip Simms. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) Third Story.

PARIS, July 28.—When Gen. de Maud'huy blocked the Kaiser's legions in their smashing drive for Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, he scored for France one of the biggest victories of the first year of the Great War. The Germans even place this battle first in importance, and their verdict in this matter might well be taken, since they, better than anybody else, should know just what success there would have meant to them.

Whatever else a victory of the Imperial arms would have meant, it would have brought them in sight of England, the whole course of the war would have been changed and the result probably have been disastrous to the allies' cause.

As it turned out, Gen. de Maud'huy's success completely used up Germany's initial strength, of what was left of it after the Marne, lengthened the battle front considerably and inaugurated the strength-sapping winter campaign in the trenches, each of these a hard blow to the Teutonic hordes. For not only were they thus doomed to months of immobilization, when time was so valuable to them, but Gen. Joffre was given time to reorganize his resources in men and material both on and back of the line, now an urgent and necessary thing.

After the battle of the Marne, in early October, the second great German offensive began—the dash for the sea. Gen. Joffre began a similar movement about the same time, his object being to turn his opponent's right flank. A series of surprises followed. Everywhere they went in their turning movement northward they found the Germans a little ahead of them, and though at the start von Bulow's move seems to have been taken for an endeavor to turn the French left, it was now perfectly evident that the mass descent upon Paris had been transformed into an advance against the Channel ports.

By the middle of October a formidable front was presented by the Germans clear to the North Sea and the situation looked serious.

There are really three gates to the Channel: The Yser River, La Bassée and Arras, the last being considered by far the best, since it not only opens the road to the coast but to Paris as well. Against the Prussian army, Gen. d'Urbah's Eighth Army, the British Expeditionary Force, the shattered remnants of the Belgian Army and Gen. de Maud'huy's Tenth Army, the last named holding the critical point between Albert and a point to the north of Arras, against the whole of von Bulow's command.

Military writers agree the attack on Arras was probably the critical moment of the terrific attempt of the Germans to reach the Channel coast. The bombardment of the city began Oct. 4, while Gen. de Maud'huy, just outside the city to the eastward, was holding in check the rapidly increasing army of von Bulow, the Bavarians to the north trying to outflank him.

The great battle for the possession of Arras continued until Oct. 26, the Germans at one time entering the city. The famous Prussian Guards hammered away at the French, making some of the most desperate assaults of the war. They hoped to smash their way through to the coast, cutting off a large slice of France and with that territory tens of thousands of prisoners, including the entire Belgian Army and the whole of the British Expeditionary Corps, not to mention seriously hampering communications between France and England.

But de Maud'huy held firm and more—he drove the Germans, including the Prussian Guard, from Arras. He kept open the lines of communication and train-load after train-load of reinforcements poured into the north of France. The allies owe him a great debt, for his was one of the finest performances of the war.

After Arras, the Germans tried to break through on the Yser; they tried to get past Dixmude, defended by the gallant Admiral Ronchard and his dare-devil Breton Marines. La Bassée saw very stubborn fighting and lastly one of the greatest engagements of the whole war came at Ypres with the British, in bulldog fashion, holding practically the whole of the line.

But after all, Arras was the main gate to the coast, and had de Maud'huy failed there, the other fighting probably would not have occurred. His victory was the decisive one.

(To-morrow's article will deal with Gen. Joffre.)

## HOW THE BRITISH HIRED A BUSINESS MANAGER.

By Ed. L. Keen. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) Third Story.

LONDON, July 28.—It took John Bull ten months to discover that what he needed most was a general business manager. Of course he has learned several other lessons, among them: that it doesn't pay to conceal the truth; that the British people resent being treated like children; that they can stand hearing bad news, and that when the situation is put before them with frankness they can actually be as patriotic as Frenchmen—or Germans.

But the one big lesson—which the Germans have taught him—is that war now-a-days is quite as much of a business as it is a science. He has seen all the old theories of warfare upset. He wasn't prepared for the change in styles. He had no idea the system of trench warfare would become so highly developed; that such an amount of high explosive shells would become necessary; that a preponderating supply of machine guns might spell all the difference between success and failure; that the Germans would introduce the use of asphyxiating gas, liquid fire, and other like agencies hitherto unrecognized in the conduct of civilized warfare—but above all that the German superiority in the new style of fighting was due to the mobilization of the entire industrial resources of the Empire coincidentally with the mobilization of soldiers.

Take the matter of machine-guns alone. The Germans concentrated upon their manufacture. Result: these weapons have practically rendered the rifle useless, and caused the slaughter of British troops, when on the offensive, in numbers entirely disproportionate to that of Germans in similar circumstances. Machine-guns cannot be improvised. The machinery for making them requires some nine months to build.

It was this question of munitions that finally brought home to the British Government appreciation of the absolute necessity of mobilizing the industry of the nation if the war was to be brought to a successful conclusion.

It is up to Great Britain to help not only France, but Russia, as well as herself. The driving of the Russian armies out of Galicia was due solely to their lack of ammunition.

Hitherto Britain has been concentrating upon soldiers. Now she is concentrating on munitions. "Get into the factory line and supply the firing line," has replaced on the posters the old familiar "Your King and country need you at the front."

With the realization that organization of the country's industries had become imperative came appreciation of the fact that the machinery of the Government was inadequate. Lord Esher had not only been over-loaded personally, but the antiquated system of the War Office had proved itself incapable of handling the problem. So the Government—mostly Prime Minister Asquith—decided to appoint a general business manager.

Lloyd George, the little Welsh solicitor who so successfully had been running the nation's finances, after a record of constructive reform legislation without parallel in history, was chosen. He was given the title of Minister of Munitions, but his commission was practically to take charge of the industries of the country. The first thing he did was to tell his fellow-countrymen the truth—the grave danger confronting the Empire through the deplorable lackness hitherto prevailing in the manufacture of the instruments of warfare.

Next he brought both labor and capital into line. Finally, to insure an uninterrupted flow of munitions in the largest quantity possible from the United States and Canada, he sent hot-foot to America one of England's ablest business men, D. A. Thomas.

Meantime, just to demonstrate, Lloyd George went out into one of the manufacturing districts where, under the old system of sub-contracting, about 10,000 shells a month were being produced, injected a little ginger, and started an output of 150,000 shells a month, which he expects to have increased to an average of 300,000. He believes that under the system already inaugurated the United Kingdom alone will soon be able to exceed the estimated product of the Central Continental Powers of 250,000 shells a day.

(To-morrow's article will deal with the spirit of the British.)

## GERMANS INTRODUCE NEW WAYS OF WARFARE.

By Carl W. Ackerman. (United Press Staff Correspondent.) Third Story.

BERLIN, July 28.—Germany's year of war in the west has crippled France and shamed the English. From the outset of the war the Germans developed an initiative that gave them a superiority over their enemies, and since then no effort of the French and English commanders has been equal to the task of overpowering the numerically weaker Teutons.

Only once has Germany been superior in numbers to her western opponents, according to the claim of Teutonic authorities. That was during the rush through Belgium and to Paris. The superiority at that time was due to the slow mobilization of the French and the breakdown of the English plans for hurrying a large army to the continent. From the days of the battle of the Marne the Germans have had to fight with weaker forces than their enemies, and yet never have they been overwhelmed.

The Germans taught the French and English the secrets of defensive trenching; the Germans revealed the superiority of siege guns over the strongest fortresses; the Germans first discovered the modern necessity for high-powered shells and machine guns. All these factors of warfare were introduced by the Germans in the west. The Germans have kept ahead of their antagonists as new problem after new problem has come to the front, and the year's balance is, therefore, greatly in their favor.

Only once did the German military machine miscalculate. That was in the battle before the gates of Paris. Gen. von Kluck was not informed that a field army had been hidden away in Paris, prepared to strike at his flank, and the German General Staff did not suppose the French army had in Gen. Foch a great military leader capable of splitting the Teutonic centre east of Paris and driving it back to the Aisne. Gen. von Moltke, who was a sick man throughout the summer campaign, was later replaced as Chief of the General Staff by Gen. von Falkenhayn, and since then Germany has been well satisfied with the progress of events in the west.

The retreat from Paris will go down in German history as a brilliant feat of arms because of the manner in which it was checked at Aisne. So puzzled were the allies by the German manoeuvres that Sir John French actually reported in the early days of the battle of the Aisne that it probably was only a feint and that action on the part of the Germans was awaited.

In the conflicts that followed the battle of the Aisne the Germans completely out-maneuvred their antagonists. It is customary in England to say the Germans were defeated because they didn't get to Dunkirk and Calais. If those two towns had been captured, the English would now be proclaiming victories for themselves, say the Germans, because Dieppe and Havre were saved from the Kaiser's grasp. As a matter of fact, while the capture of Dunkirk and Calais would have been welcomed by the Germans, the security of those seaports is not a strategic defeat for the Germans. By retaining Antwerp and Ostend, the pressure which Germany can bring to bear on England in the peace conference after the war will be sufficient for Germany's purposes.

The French and English were able to save Dunkirk and Calais, but their offensive plans were sadly overturned by the Germans. When Gen. Joffre started northward after the battle of the Aisne it was his intention to outflank the Germans, or failing that, to save Western Belgium and to prevent the fall of Antwerp. Sir John French's transfer of the British Expeditionary force from Soissons to Ypres was for the express purpose of preventing the Germans advancing beyond Brussels.

Elsewhere in the west the Germans have more than held their own against superior numbers. They have delivered counter attacks for every offensive developed by the enemy, and in the minor exchanges that have occurred since the siege of trenches began, the Germans have fully held their own. The most satisfactory of all these encounters to the Germans was the recent battle north and east of Ypres, at which the English were forced to give ground and were put on the defensive. This engagement followed soon after the date fixed by Lord Kitchener for the long promised English offensive to begin—May 1.

The loss of the western border of Alsace to the French is the only continental defeat the Germans must acknowledge at the close of the first year of the war. The sentimental importance to the French of gaining a part of Alsatian territory far outweighs the military value to Germany of driving the French across the Vosges.

## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

The severe fighting on the Italo-Austrian frontier which has been going on for approximately a week shows no signs of a let up, nor is there any clear indication of a definite outcome. The Italian official reports continue to claim a succession of successes.

The Austrians are contesting every foot of the Italian advance with stubborn determination. They have lost 3,200 prisoners to the Italians, according to an official statement given out in Rome.

At three points around Warsaw the German manoeuvres are regarded as of especial importance. These are the operations on the left bank of the Narow, to the north of the Polish capital; against the town of Chelm, to the southeast, where possession of the railroad is the point at issue, and along the Bug.

The Germans, according to Russian official reports, have brought up enormous reserves, but nevertheless the Russian authorities say the troops of Emperor Nicholas have taken the offensive successfully at several points.

Capt. Eugene Delk of the American steamer Leelanaw, sunk by a German submarine off Scotland July 25, reports from Aberdeen that he and his crew were treated with the utmost courtesy by their German captors.

## POLISH CAPITAL NEARLY HEMMED IN, GERMANS CLAIM

Reports From Berlin Declare That Warsaw Is Two-Thirds Surrounded.

BERLIN (via The Hague), July 28.—The Germans have closed in rapidly on Warsaw in the last forty-eight hours. The Polish capital is now two-thirds surrounded. But two railways feasible for use when the expected Slav retreat begins remain in the hands of the Czar's armies.

Gen. von Gallwitz's right wing has reached the River Bug, only twenty miles north of Warsaw, according to despatches received here to-day. The Russians counter-attacked vigorously on both banks of the Narow, holding up the German advance for twenty-four hours, but eventually gave way and retired southward through Serock.

von Gallwitz's centre and right are now moving forward, pressing the Russians back steadily toward their last defensive position on the Bug. The advance is necessarily slow because of the nature of the country, but the Russians have been unable to administer any serious check to the German offensive.

South of Warsaw, the Germans who reached the Vistula east of Gora Kalwarja have moved three miles nearer the capital and are attacking the Russian lines on a thirty mile front extending from near Blonie through Nadarsyn and Piaseczno to the Vistula. At no point on this thirty mile front are the Germans more than sixteen miles from Warsaw.

Gen. Mackensen, according to latest official dispatches, is making "satisfactory progress" in the region south-east of Lublin.

Cut Its Tax Assessment. TRENTON, N. J., July 28.—For some time past the officials of the American Bridge Company of Jersey City have been fighting an assessment of \$60,100 levied upon their property by the Jersey City Tax Board. The company appealed to the Hudson County Board and it reduced the assessment to \$100. Jersey City appealed and last Tuesday the State board upheld the County board assessment of \$100.

Russia Calls Youths of 18 to Colors. PETROGRAD, July 28.—An Imperial ukase issued to-day calls to the colors men born in 1896. It is reported that a governmental order is about to be issued for a general mobilization throughout Siberia.

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